NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

ANUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Irving Place. -THE OPERA-NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.-Lakes or Killarner-

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway, -ROSEDALE WINTER GARDEN, Broadway .- TICEST OF LEAV OLYMPIC THEATRE Broadway. - STRICKEN HEART-

NEW BOWERT THEATRE BOWERS-CARRIER AND BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery .- Dogs or THE JUNGLE BARNUM'S MUSEUM, Broadway, ARABIAN GIANT, GIANT BOY, LILLIPUTIAN KING, &G. at all hours. Forest Bandir-Rough Diamond-Afternoon and Krening.

BREANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanica' Hall, 472 Broad way. - Bratonian Sonos, Dances, Burlesques, &c. - James Pour. WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway. - ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES. AC. - CAMILLE.

AMERICAN THEATRE, No. 444 Broadway. BALLETS BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE, 485 Broadway. --Gym HOPE CHAPEL, 718 Broadway.-THE STEREOSCOPTICAS

GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS. 585 Broadway. -- Bug INSQUES. SONGS. DANCES, &C. -- DOUBLE BEDDED ROOM.

BEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway. HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.-ETHIOPIA

New York, Monday, November 30, 1863.

THE SITUATION

Our latest news from the Army of the Potom is up to Saturday morning. It was reported that General Kilpatrick's cavalry had attempted to cross the river at Raccoon Ford on the day previous, under the fire of the rebel batteries, but were driven back. Severe skirmishing has been going on at different points since Friday, at which time the enemy had fallen back from our centre to within two miles of Orange Court House. Our line of battle appears to have been formed on the road leading to that place. The corps of Generals French. Warren and Prince had pretty heavy skirmishing with the enemy, but in each case either drove them back or maintained their own position. General French, with the Taird corps, lost heavily, and not only held his ground, but captured nine hundred of the rebels. the Sixth corps being thrown forward to support him. The Fifth corps' train was attacked in flank by the robel cavalry on the plank road, who destroyed fifteen or twenty wagons. General Gregg's cavalry, on the left, had a severe fight with the robel cavalry, and drove them back upon their infantry, and then fell back upon the Fifth corps, who, in turn, drave the robel infantry

A refugae from Richmond, recently arrived within our lines, furnishes the following estimate of the present force of Lee's army :- Ewell's corps, now commanded by Early, twenty to twenty-one thousand infantry and six batteries of artillery; A. P. Hill's corps, twenty thousand infantry and five batteries of artillery; Stuart's cavalry, eight thousand cavalrymen and two batteries of flying artillery-making in all forty-one thousand infantry, eight thousand cavairy and seventy-eight cannon.

It is again announced in the Washington despatches that General Posey, of the rebel army, is dead. Rumors of his demise have reached us several times, but we have the positive intelligence of his death to-day from the Richmond Whig, which states that "he died at Charlottevifle on Sunday, the 15th instant, from a wound received during the late fight at Bristoe Station. He was interred at Charlottewith military honors. General Poswas formerly Colonel of the Forty-eighth Missasippi regiment, Featherston's brigade, and when that officer was transferred from the Army of Tirginia to the West, General Posey was commissioned to succeed him." The rumors about General Ewell's death will probably also prove true. He too was in Charlotteville at last accounts, in a very bad state of health.

General Meredith, the Union Commissioner for exchange of prisoners, states that he has every reason to believe that the goods sent by the Sanitary Commission of Phiadelphia and by other parties have been received by our prisoners at Richmond, and suggests that as much more as possible should be sent on.

The latest news from Grant's army is to the 28th (Saturday). No fighting took place on the front that day. Bragg was reported to be concentrating his army near Dalton, with the intention apparently of making a stand. He has recalled General Longstreet from his position in front of Knoxville, and the latter was endeavoring to join Bragg by a circuitous route. A despatch from Cincinnati yestorday states that the last accounts from Knoxville up to Wednesday report that a portion of the north part of the town has been burned, including the depot, but no particulars are gives. General Burnside is said to be cheerful, and confident of the security of his position.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

During the morning service yesterday, at Plymouth Church, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher read a notice of a public meeting to be held in Brooklyn next Tuesday, which he promised months ago to address, if his other engagements permitted. He stated, however, that it would be impossible for him to be present, as he had to go to Washington this (Monday) evening, on public business.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE POLISH REVOLUTION .-To-night the anniversary of the Polish revolution of 1830 will be celebrated with unusual colat at the Cooper Institute. The present gallant struggle of the Poles against their tyrants, the excitement which their cause is creating in Europe among the crowned heads and diplomatists, the possible interference of the Central and Western Powers in behalf of the restoration of Poland to its ancient status among nations, all combine to invest the Polish question at this time with more than ordinary interest, and will no doubt render the celebration of this evening m most successful one. We understand that the other nationalities will be more largely repremented than upon any previous occasion, includ-

throw their moral aid into the scale for brave Poland. Speakers of note of all nationalities creeds and politics have also volunteered their services, thus promising to render the cetebra tion both brilliant and impressive.

The Progress of the War-The Pallares of the Rebellion.

The recent magnificently successful opera tions of General Grant's forces in the West, and the irresistible advance of General Meade's veteran army of the East, promise us the speedy subjugation of the rebellion. In the language of Quartermaster General Meigs, in his graphic report from Chattanoogs, "the strength of the rebellion is broken in the centre: Burnside is relieved from danger in East Tennessee; Kentucky and Tennessee are re covered," and "Georgia and the Southeast are threatened in their rear." The left wing of the rebellion-the rebel army of Virginia-is in fact now all that remains between Jeff. Davis and the complete overthrow of his dismantled and crumbling confederacy. Nor do we suppose that General Meade has any idea of going into winter quarters this side of the rebel capital, making all allowances for the rains and mud of a Virginia winter.

We congratulate the country that we have advanced at length to that important point in the progress of the from which, with an army amply sufficient for the purpose, we have only one more decisive battle to win to bring us substantially to the end of the war. Under better management it might have been ended long ago; but, notwithstanding all our military blunders and disasters, the Union armies and naval forces have steadily advanced from the beginning. Our defeats have given no solid advantages to the enemy, while our victories have been crowned by our recovery of whole tiers of rebellious States. Let us briefly glance at the various schemes and calculations of the leading conspirators in the rebellion, and we shall see how signally and completely they have failed.

With the news of the bombardment of Sum ter the rebel Secretary of War, at the provisional rebel capital of Montgomery, Ala bams, made an exulting, maudlin speech, in which within a month he predicted the crowning triumph of the confederacy in the occupa tion of Washington by Jeff. Davis. How this was to be accomplished, and how all the various plots looking to this object were nipped in the bud, will some day form the most curious and interesting chapter of the war. From his victory at Manassas, in 1861, Beauregard was for advancing upon Washington; but Davis, fearful of the consequences of Northern wrath, stayed his hand. The rebel Commander-in-Chief said, "We will rest upon our victory; we will establish a defensive line from the East to the West, and around the confede racy. We will hold it, and, in the event of a federal blockade, King Cotton will bring England and France to our rescue."

The defensive line was established; but within the month it was broken in Western Virginia by General McClellan; and next, some months later, at Somerset, Kentucky, by Gen. Thomas; and next in the terrible swoop of Gen. Grant upon Fort Donelson, Kentucky, which carried us down to Nashville, and which, together with Burnside's capture of Rosnoke Island in the East and McClellan's movements. precipitated Jo. Johnston's retreat from Manas sas to Richmond. The rebel programme of defensive boundary was thus broken up. Experience had proved that there was no defensive position along the borders of the "confede racy" which could not be turned.

The rebel leaders next adopted the plan o immense movable armies, operating from the centre against any exposed Union forces on the outside of the great circle which they occupied. This plan was first tried at Shilob, in Tennessee where it failed, and next at Richmond, where it was successful in dislodging and remov ing the army of McClellan. Elated and inflated by this success, Davis next resolved upon "carrying the war into Africa," upon an invasion of the loyal States from Maryland to Missouri; but from Maryland to driven back hundreds of miles. Lee retreated to the heights of Fredericksburg, Bragg to Murfreesboro, in Middle Tennessee; and to secure communications with and the supplies of Arkansas Western Louisiana and Texas Pemberton, with a powerful army, was assigned to the duty of making an impregnable fortress of Vicksburg, and Gardner to a similar task at

Port Hudson, three hundred miles below. Against Vicksburg all our movements were for months successfully baffled or repulsed, and in the meantime two unsuccessful advances against the army of Lee revived at Richmond the old idea of the capture of Washington by way of the back door through Maryland. This brings us down to the last Fourth of July, on which ever memorable day, while the shattered army of Lee was packing off from Gettysburg. the rebel army of Vicksburg was laving down its arms to Grant, and Bragg was packing up in Tennessee for his terrible retrest into Geor gia. But there was soon another chance offered to Davis which he quickly seized upon Grant's victorious army was frittered away in secondary expeditions; Meade's was beavily drawn upon to secure the draft in New York and Rosecrans, without reinforcements, was advancing into Georgia. Let us, said Davis send the valiant Longstreet to the belp of Bragg: we can do it with safety: let us destroy Rosecrans, and then bring forward Bragg to a junction with Lee, pounce upon Meade, cut him to pieces, and dictate at Washington our terms of peace. The scheme was tried, and but for the right man in the right place, in the crisis at Chickamauga, the whole plan might have been carried out. Its failure has resulted in this late crushing disaster to Bragg, which West and East, places the final issue of the war

completely in our hands. If in this review we have omitted many of our most brilliant achievements on the land and the water, it is simply for the sake of brevity. Our object has been to show how even the blunders of the administration have operated to our advantage from the blunders of the rebellion. But even these would not have saved us from the ignominy of the cap ture of Washington but for the overwhelming military reserves and appliances, facilities and resources of the loval States. Against such odds the only wonder is that the rebellion has lasted so long. Now that it is fairly within our grasp let us hope that it will speedily be finished, and that President Lincoln, leaving the remnants of southern slavery to the chances of peace, will adopt the shortest and mented than upon any previous occasion, includ-ing the Irish, French and German elements, to bellious States.

Our Vistories in Walt Street-The Coming Crash in Stocks.

It is one of the strangest of paradoxes that the news of Union victories should always cause the greatest terror, excitement and confusion among the patriots of Wall street Their bearts may be on the right side, but their pockets are certainly on the wrong side. The war may distress them as Americans; but it certainly enriches them as bulls and bears. Doubtless they would be glad to see the Unio restored; but then what would become of their fortunes? On the one hand, it would be very pleasant to have the national stock rise above par; but then, on the other hand, railroad and mining and fancy stocks would fall below sero Verily, the attempt to serve both the Union and Mammon is as difficult as the attempt to serve both God and Mammon; and we are afraid that in the former case, as in the latter, Mammon generally gets decidedly the best of

The recent Napoleonic successes of Genera Grant have disturbed Wall street terribly. The evidences of this disturbance can be seen on the street itself and in the columns of these journals like the Times, Tribune and World which have hitched themselves on to certain steckbrokers, in the hope that, sooner or later they will be pulled clear of their financial dif ficulties. One of the most significant, as well as the most amusing, of these proofs of dis quietude was the attempt of speculators to push gold up on Saturday in the face of the news from Tennessee. This was done upon the same principle that a gambler brags loudly upon a bad hand, or that a timid boy whistles as he passes a churchyard, or that a candle gives a defiant flicker before it goes out, or that a swan sings melodiously just before it dies, or that a pirate nails the black flag to the mast when be discovers that his ship is sinking under repeated broadsides. In the same spirit the stockjobbers of the Times published a flaring article on Saturday assuring the public that, although things looked very black and blue, still the war could not possibly end in less than two or three years, and consequently there would be plenty of time for people to stop speculating before the final crash came upon them. We warn the public, in and out of Wall street, not to believe such specious prophecies. Our advice is to sell out, to buy no stocks, to prepare for a storm, to take in sail and make all taut and trim.

The rebellion is now on its last legs, and not very firm at that. Grant has just dealt it a staggering blow, which he will follow up with another and another and another. Jeff. Davis has but one army in the field, and that is now pursued by Meade, who has a larger and better army with which to whip Lee and capture Richmond. We hope that he will succeed; but even if he does not the general re sult will not be much affected. The confede racy is in danger not so much from Meade's force in the front as from Grant's fire in the rear. Starvation, too, is belging the good work, and Providence is on the side of the Union and the heaviest artillery. Under these circumstances we expect that the war will be practically ended by the 1st of January, and after that it will not take many mon gather up and settle the odds and ends of the conflict. Then will come the great financial war, which must and will be fought out. The preparatory throes of this contest are already felt, and cannot pass un-beeded. Paper is in rebellion against gold, and seems to have a temporary ascendan cy; but the result of the paper rebelilon must be the same as that of the Southern rebellion. Gold and the Union never lose their intrinsic value, and come out of every fire uninjured and integral. Paper must go down, and paper prices with it. Then those who have bought stocks or goods or bonds, or made contracts at paper prices, will suffer disastrously, and, as the panic-struck Times expresses it, "thousands who thought themselves rich will find themselves poor.'

Be not deluded, therefore, because a few speculators coax gold up a little, and the stockjobbers of the Times, Tribune and World argue that the end of the war is yet very distant. The gold speculators try to raise the price of gold in order to sell out.

The managers of the Times, Tribune and World are anxious to and World are anxious to get rid of their railroad stocks, and therefore try to soothe the public mind and quiet the financial agitation. We have neither gold nor stocks to dispose of, and can speak the truth, even though we shame the stockjobbers. We have foretold every fluancial crash since '37, and the financial world knows that our predictions never fail to come true. Indeed, so true are they that we have often been accused of causing that which we only predicted. We know Wall street thoroughly, from top to bottom, and it is built upon quicksands. At any moment the telegraph may bring us the new that Jeff. Davis has packed his carpet bag and fied to Europe. At any moment we may be able to publish some equally decisive intellirence of the collapse of the confederacy. This may not happen to-day nor to-merrow; but it cannot be long delayed. Again we advise the public to be warned in time. The crash is coming; be prepared to meet it.

OUR IRON-CLADS AND THEIR INMOURNCE OF OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.—The completion of the Dictator, the most formidable iron-clad that has been built by this or any other government, suggests a retrospect of what has been accom plished by us in this way since the beginning

of the war.
Up to the time when Admiral Dupont with drew the Monitors from under the fire of the rebel batteries at Charleston, the character of these vessels had suffered no impeachment. Since the reopening of operations by Gillmore and Dahlgren they have been undergoing the severest test to which it was possible to put them. In view of the important bearing which the subject has on our foreign relations we have kept a watchful eye on the ordeal to which they have been subjected. It is not too much to say that the result has exceeded the expectations of their most sanguine admirers; for although they have not succeeded in annihilating earth forts mounting vast numbers of heavy guns, their powers as naval defences, for which they were designed, have been fully proved.

The fleet has been struck by more than two thousand projectiles of various styles, fired from ordnance of the most modern construction, at short ranges every part of each vessel exposed has been hit. In no case has one of them been penetrated. In several instances they have been aground in the focus of the fire of forts equipped with this beavy artillery. The ability of their turrets to receive the

impact of the heaviest shot, without damaging simple mechanism which revolves them

has been completely established. There are, however, several points which the experience of actual service has shown could be improved, and these are being carefully attended to in the feet now nearly ready. For instance, it has been found that it would be a great advantage if the guns could be provided with a mechanism which would increase the rapidity of fire and at the same time provide an infallible means of handling a gun of up wards of twenty tons weight in rough weathera mechanical problem of no ordinary character To the solution of this difficulty Ericsson applied himself as soon as its necessity became evident; and the result is a piece of mechanism which is not excelled by any of his many previous inventions. We now have certain and simple means not only of keeping completely under control artillery of the greatest magnitude in the roughest weather, but at the same time of nearly doubling the rapidity of fire. The importance of this contrivance will be readily understood when it is stated that it has been found exceedingly dangerous, if not quite impossible, to cast loose the ordinary eleven-inch Dahlgren guns, which weigh only fifteen thousand pounds, on our gunboats and sloops in anything but quite moderate weather. This gun before the advent of the Monitors, with their twenty ton guns, was justly regarded as a monster piece of ordnance, as it was the heaviest

used by any navy in the world. But the improved character of our iron-clade has been signalized in another way. We think the inference is fair that to the success of our Monitors and the inefficiency, if not total failure, of the French iron-clads, the recent change in the policy of Napoleon in our regard is mainly due; for nothing is more certain than that the performances of our ves sels are critically watched and faithfully reported by foreign officers to the government they represent. The consternation created in France and England by the capture of the rebel iron-clad Atlanta by the Monitor Weehawken s proof of this.

The building of Warriors, partially covered with a thin layer of iron, and the unreliable qualities of French iron-clads, are events over which we may well feel satisfied. To America—to Ericsson—will be awarded the honor of having solved the great problem and great peacemaker of our time—the construction of an impregnable iron-clad.

The Elections To-Morrow

There are many interests involved in the elections which are to come off to-morrow that cannot be regarded with in difference by any class of our citizens The School Commissioners and Trustees, the Aldermen and Councilmen and the local Judiciary will all exercise an important influence upon the administration of the city governent either for good or evil; and therefore it is incumbent upon voters, and especially taxpayers, to put the best men they can into those positions. We published a list of the candidates for those offices yesterday, and yet we hardly think it will be of much service at the pells, because changes are taking place so constantly-almost by the hour-that it is hard to tell whe will be a candidate to-morrow morning. Some are withdrawing their names from contest, others are bolding on tenaciously to their nominations, whether regular or irre gular, and others, again, are starting fresh in the field, and probably will be until the last moment. In this state of things perhaps the best advice we can give the public is to refer them to the eight or nine columns of political advertisements in this morning's and to morrow's HERALD. There they will find all the information they require upon the subject. From that promiscuous, miscellaneous and most interesting chapter of local news they can learn the claims of each man seeking office, and they can pick out the names of the best among them and put them into the ballot

By all those who have children to educate or who are taxed for the maintenance of our common schools, the offices of School Commissioners, Inspectors and Trustees should be carefully looked after. To the property owners and heavy taxpayers, who have to bear the burden of the city government, the judicious selection of upright Aldermen and Councilmen is a matter of infinite consequence. To every citizen who hopes for the protection of life and property, and a well regulated system of local government which will ensure that protection and administer the public business faithfully and economically, the election of Mayor and the Police Justices should be a special object. Self-interest, then, ought to induce all classes to pay attention to their duties at the polls to-merrow, and vote only for the best men they can find in the multitudinous list of names pre sented to them. Let them study the cight or nine columns of political advertisements on another page of the Hanalo, and glean such information there from as may guide them aright.

School Commissions, Tayre Wand.—The name of Andrew J. Kassmire was mispriated in our tist of School Commissioners yesterday. He is the regular republican democratic candidate for the Tenth ward. THE SEXTS COUNCILMANC DEVENCE.-The following

the regular republican nominations for Sixth Senatorial district:

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Jeremiah Pangbura,
James Galway,
William Hapbura,
Perms F. Gussaws is the united democratic candidate for hool Commissioner of the Thirteenth ward.

In the Heracu of this day there appeared an advertisement of what purported to be the proceedings of the Trenty-first Ward Union Democratic Club," recommending and endorsing C Godfrey Gunther for Mayor, which advertisement has also been published in circular form, and purports to have been signed by us.

We do respectfully and unbesitatingly state that we never attended any such meeting as is represented in this advertisement or circular, and do not approve the same so far as it relates to the Mayoralty, that we never signed or gave authority for any person to sign our names to any such paper; that we are unqualifiedly in (avor of Francis I. A. Bode for Mayor.

Mov. 29, 1863.

Jos. Sutherland, 75 East Twenty seventh street, John Murphy, 299 Lexington avenue.

Bryan Lawrence, 61 East Thirty-third street.

John Murphy, 209 Lexagton avenue.
Bryan Lawrence, 41 East Thirty-third street.
Martin Lalor, 79 East Thirty 61th street.
Gibert Doan, 163 Madison avenue.
John Fitzpatrick, 135 East Thirty-sixth street.
Wm McSriy, 547 Second avenue.
Michael Cotter, corner of Thirty fourth street and Secon

avonue.

Jeremish Mabony, 263 East Thirtieth street.
John H. Harnett, 141 East Thirty-first street.
County of New Fork, a.—Nelson Smith, of, No. 116 East
Thirty Fourth street, in said city, being duly swore, says
that Hoo. Judge Jeslah Sutherland, Hoo. Gilbert Dear,
John Murphy, Eqs., Fryan Lawrence, Martin Lalor, John
Fitzpatrick, Col. Wm. McKrily, Michael Cottor, Jeremish
Mabony and John H. Harnett respectively signed the
above paper in this deponent's presence.

NELSON SMITH.

shove paper in this deponent's presence.

Sworn to before me, November 30, 1863. Samu
BOARDMAN, Notary Public, New York county.

The Sales of Government Bonds.

Pinta stants, Nov. 29, 19
The imberription agent reports the salence \$500,900
twosties yesterday, and for the week \$3,900,000.
expected that deliveries of bonds will soon be made
the usual orometitude.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WAR GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL. THE Suspensions of Pay to Regimental Com

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OPPICE, SHENGTON, D. C., Nov. 17, 1853. (Extract.)

16. The pay of the following officers are suspended unit proper rolls and returns, for their respective regiments or batteries, are filed in the office of the Asjutant General, o of which will be a certificate to that effect fro

By order of THE SECRETARY OF WAR. E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant General.

GENERAL NEWS

PREPARATIONS FOR THE THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS-THE SPEAKERSHIP AND CLERESHIP.

ers and members of Congress are beginning to

immeose throng of seekers after office in the organization of the new Congress. In the latter category the great Northwest, New England, New York, Pennsylvania and for every office in the capital, from Speakership to mes-senger or page. So far the Speakership and Clerk-ship have absorbed most attention. The contest for the former is conceded to be narrowed down to Washburne, of Illinois. and Colfax, o Indiana There are few who do not entertain the opinio that Colfax will be elected almost without opposition. Illinois and Pennsylvania are reminded that they have already been amply provided for, and together have rekc .- about one-half of all the patronage of the administration. Many of the Northwestern members, otherwise favorable to Washburne, will vote for Colfax. in order to advance the interest of Illinois and other Northwestern States is the passage of the great Ship Canel bill, of Illinois than the Speakership. It was mooted for awhile whether there should be any caucum until after the election of the Speaker, but it has been determined to hold a caucus and put through the whole that, exclusive of border State members who may par ticipate, there will be ninety-three votes in the caucus Of these eighty have already declared themselves for Col tax. Three members from West Virginia, two from old Virginia, at least two from Maryland, and two certainly, our possibly, from Kentucky, will unite with the repub lican caucus, while several other border State me rote for the cancus nominees.

Mallory, of Kentucky, has been prominently me gentleman of the highest order of talent, and of splandid abilities as a presiding officer; but in the present state of the contest it is believed by his friends here that he will not permit himself to be brought forward as the leader of what must throughout the seesion remain an inefficient minority in the House, and thus greatly impair his use-fulness.

For the Clerkship there are the following among other candidates:-- lappan, Buffinton and Pessende (brother of Pitt Fessendon), from New England; Kel-sey, from New York; Green Adams, from Ken tucky, and McPhereon, and half a dozen others, from Pennsylvania. It is the prevailing opinion that in this contest Adams has decidedly the inside track. He comes from the part of Kentucky that has suffered most and stood most loyal during the whole war. He is the only man from the border States for whom anything is asked. He has given his personal services to the linio cause, not only in Kentucky, at a most critical period. but in Pennsylvania and New York, during the recent cancass. His election is claimed upon these grounds! These will leave to be divided between New England, New York and Pennsylvania the Doorkeeper, Sergeant at Arms and Postmaster. The candidates for these office are as "thick as leaves in Vellambroens," and "the or is, still thoy come. HEALTH OF PASSIDENT LINCOLN

THE RELEASED UNION SURGEONS.

The surgeous recontly arrived here from Richmond left for their homes yesterday. Most of them have made arrangements for extension of their teaves of absence, which will obviate the difficulty which a twenty days leave would subject many of them to, residing, as they do, in remote portions of the Northwest. REFIREMENT OF LIBUTENANT FITCH, UNITED STATES First Lieuteaant W. G. Fitch, Second United States in-

fantry, has been placed on the retired list, on account of disabilities resulting from long and faithful service in the field. He has been assigned to duty with Brigadier General Hunt, at New Haven, Connecticut CAPTURE OF THE SCHOONER MARY CAMPRELL.

The Navy Department has been informed that recently Acting Lieutement Commanding Smith, of the steamer Bermuda, recaptured the schooner Mary Campbell off Peusacoia bar, from a gang of rebels, commanded by the notorious James Duke. I'wo other schooners were in company with the Mary Campbell. One was burned and the other went safety up to Peneacola Bay. Six men were captured, but Duke escaped.

THE CONSCIENCE STRICKEN NEW YORK DEPACLTER The equacionce stricken New York defaulter, who, early last week, sout sixty dollars to the Treasury Department has just remitted fifty dollars more, which he had fraudulently withheld from the government. It may encou-rage other dotaulters to learn that no efforts are likely to remit with enfety.
MITIGATION OF SENTENCE IN A COURT MARTIAL CASE

At a general court martial convened at Fort Columbus, in New York harbor, September 30, 1863, Lieutenant Geo. H. Crossman, Tenth United States infantry, was sen-Goo. H. Crossman, Tenth United States infantry, was sec-tenced to be dismissed the service, upon the charges of behaving with contempt and disrespect towards his com-manding officer and striking his superior officer. The finding and sentence was approved; but, upon the re-commendation of a majority of the court and of the Brigatier and Major General commanding, the President months from the 7th day of November. THE COMMAND OF THE PHILADELPHIA DEPOT FOR

DRAFTED MEN.

General Gibbon has been ordered from Cleveland to the
command of the conscript depot at Philadelphis.

To-night, on the occasion of Maretzek's benefit, we are to have "Faust" at the Academy of Music. This beautiful opera is one which gains upon the favor of the public each time it is board. The performance to-night will no doubt be most brilliant. As Mareteet has faithfully carmay to-night receive a substantial proof of their appre

Meeting of Telegraph Operate

The association of telegraphs of this city has a meeting beld this evening, adopted the constitution and by laws of the city has a meeting beld this evening, adopted the constitution and by laws of the "National Telegraphic Union" recently held at Now York, and formed a permanent local organization. It James Merchew, Manager of the People's Telegraphilus was elected District Urcetor, and Mr. Joseph S. Greene, President of the local organization; Mr. M. D. Buckwell, "see President Mr. A. L. Symour, Secretary, and Ar. John W. Mokalen, Trasurer The meeting was a supposed of the most intelligent and responsible attaches of the different companies, and its proceedings were characterized by solity and a doterminators to establish the institution on a gold base.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchiel

Omeial Drawings of Murray, Eddy & Co.'s Kontucky and Missouri State Letteries.

Kantocky, Extra C.Las 612—Nov. 28, 1663.

75, 18, 72, 7, 28, 12, 16, 38, 10, 5, 60.

Kantrocky, Class 614—Nov. 28, 1853.

13, 71, 59, 48, 60, 65, 68, 20, 52, 44, 38, 28, 61, 23.

Circulars scat free of charge, by addressing either is

Covingion. Kr., or St. Leous. 46.

Official Drawings of the Shelby College

Lotters of Kontucky.

37, 62, 48, 26, 40, 55, 57, 63, 60, 10, 41, 21.

75, 65, 57, 35, 19, 71, 51, 27, 1, 25, 28, 78, 24, 44, 8, 60. Circulars sout by addressing Z. E. SIMMONS & Co...
Successors to Juo. A. Morra & Co.

Official Drawings of the Library Asso-nation Commany's Lottery of Kentucky. Extra Class 139-Nov. 23, 1303. 57, 49, 12, 44, 35, 21, 69, 59, 3, 47, 9, 24, 32. Class 469-Nov. 23, 1803. 47, 46, 2, 18, 67, 27, 33, 20, 22, 55, 41, 62. Circulars sent by addressing. FRANCE, Stidal & 60. Managers, Corington, Ky.

Royal Havana Lottery .- 30 Per Cent premium paid for prizes. Information furnished. Higher rates paid for Doubloons and all kinds of Gold and Silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall street, N. Y. Prizes Cashed and Information Fur-ished in all legalized Lotteries. ALECK & CO., Broken, 38 Pige street, N. Y.

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

SUNDAY, Nov. 29, 1863. It is reported that the Secretary of the Treasury has promised to commence the delivery of the new

legal tender Treasury notes, bearing five per cent interest, to the banks in about ten days, and the whole fifty million loan, which the banks have been paying in instalments, will probably be can-celled by the interest bearing notes before the commencement of the new year. These notes are being printed in the Treasury Department at Washington from plates made in this city. Nothing can excuse the delay which has occurred in their delivery, and the associated banks will not be likely hereafter to take another government loan without first being assured that the stipulations are to be complied with. During the present week the Treasury Department most rely for means upon subscriptions to the five-twenty bonds and upon the reserve five-twenty bonds and upon the reserve old legal tender notes. That reserve, consist ing of \$50,000,000, has not yet been touched; and, as the temporary loan has been drawn down from \$100,000,000 to probably about \$60,000,000, it is supposed to be the intention of the Secretary to set affort at least \$40,000,000 of this reserve. This will swell the volume of legal tenders at the financial centres, and will correspondingly relieve the money pressure, and to some extent stimulate conversions of currency into five-twenty bonds,